

Tanner and Cholera.
The editor of the Yeoman has not undertaken to reply to himself. He has foreborne very magnanimously indeed to give us a most terrible exposure. Well this is very magnanimous in a man of Tanner's abilities. We may well thank our stars that we are allowed to live one day longer. Tanner threatens however, to do something wicked at our expense. Now don't, Billy, you know the formidable character of your pen, and it would be inhuman in you to point it at us. Don't condemn us to read a mortal column of your proxy effusions. We had almost as soon swallow one of your doctor's anodynes, as an editorial of yours on the important subject between us at present.

But Tanner, although he holds on himself, lets loose a correspondent who signs himself Cholera. Now we think the fellow had the cholera when he wrote the piece. He pours out so much filth which he knows to be falsehoods, that he must have been effected with some loose disease.

The writer pretends to give a history of a meeting in this city which he makes out, something "got up," a trick to impose on somebody. He falls upon some one whom he calls a lobby member of Congress, who through us, got up the meeting. We published a notice of the meeting one morning, (it was twice published) and a meeting came off, at which something was done; the writer don't say what.

Now the editor of the Democrat called the meeting at the suggestion of several democrats who were laborers in the party when "Cholera" was disparaged. It was attended by men who know what they are doing better than "Cholera" can tell them, and who know him and his tissue of falsehoods. It is a lie that there was either trick or management in the meeting, and those who attended it know it to be a lie. The resolutions express the sentiments of ninety-nine one hundred of the democracy of this city. And the writer of this production dare not call a meeting in this city and propose to it what he wishes. He knows he dare not do it. He did make an attempt to get up a meeting in the upper end of this city. One or two trotted round and tried to convince the Germans that there was something wrong. They got a meeting but strange to say, that meeting ratified what was done at the court-house, and failed to do what the gettens up of the matter desired. Failing to accomplish any thing in this way, the little man spun out his thread of falsehood and slander and sent it to fit receptacle of such stuff, the editor of the Yeoman.

Now we inform the editor of the Yeoman that his correspondent has told a tissue of falsehoods about this whole business; and that they are known to be falsehoods in this city. His connection of the ticket we advocate, with that meeting, is without the shadow of foundation. It had nothing whatever to do with the meeting, and never had. These lies have been industriously told by one or two men about the streets for a month past, but we did not notice them, as their authors are known here, and the tale is known to be false. All that the little pill-man says of us and the Democrat, may pass for what it is, and its author are worth.

We take the liberty to take sides with whom we please; and to form our own judgment of men's fitness for office, and to what we agree with such small potatoes as the editor of the Yeoman and his correspondent, it will not make us uneasy. We have not the least ambition for their good opinion. When Tanner, and his correspondent talk about the circulation of the Democrat, we can assure them both that the Democrat has at least five subscribers and ten readers to the Yeoman's one. This, the editor of the Yeoman has pretty good reason to know.

It is singular that these scribblers have no notion of replying to a word the Democrat has said. They know it does not admit of an answer, and they are afraid to attempt one. But they fancy that by abusing us, they will dispose of our reasons; it will not answer. The small pill-man who deals out his impotent wrath has personal motives, well known in this city, for his course, and we don't expect anything better from that quarter. This communication has been on hand, Tanner says, a month. So all this filth is emptied out because we did not put up a particular man for President, or because we put up another. And the fact that the democratic party of this city resolved not to instruct delegates for a particular man, which nine-tenths of the counties have also done, has made us accountable for a great sin.

We have advocated another man instead of their idol, and their gall is therefore stirred up. The writer of this libellous and contemptible production complains that we have changed our religious creed, and that we have also changed our politics. To all this we reply that wise men change their opinions, fools never do; but such scrubs as he have no religion to change and no politics worth changing. Our political opinions are the same now they always were; but our opinions of parties and men change as they change. For example, we might once have had a better opinion of the editor of the Yeoman, and his correspondent than we now have.

Of the former we have had a suspicion that he was aiming to disorganize the democratic party, for some years.

He tried it in 1848, and wanted to run a whip. He wanted to bargain away the democratic vote for speaker at the commencement of this session of the legislature, and is very much respected by the best democrats of Frankfort. We mention these things to provoke that attack he is meditating—hope he will now come out and try it on. He has so long put on a surplus dignity, and patronizing air, making dignified innuendoes, that we are tired of it. Now he can let it be will. We want promise to read all he may write, but will try.

Cholera says we are personally hostile to General Butler, and that the cause of it is contemptible; that when General Butler was slandered, we did not defend him. This is all the thanks we get for writing and publishing columns in his defence. Because we did not publish something, we can tell what; for we have no recollection what the scribbler alludes to, all that we did do, goes for naught. Do the ninety ninth series, but because you don't do the hundredth, you are abused. Some men have such a conceit of their own merits, that they think it the duty of all to serve them without even thanks. We are tired of such men, and will leave them hereafter to help themselves. They are too great to need the help of the Democrat, and can do without it.

Why does any one of General Butler's kin complain that we did not publish a defence of him. They would not have read it, if we had published it, unless they did so at some one else's expense, and if the Democrat is as insignificant as this man pretends, why all this fuss about our preference for the presidency? Why was the whole dirty brood let loose at us, when we put up the name of another man.

The charge that we labored to make it appear that General Butler is unpopular in his own State, is well known to the readers of the Democrat to be a falsehood. We did not publish these notices of him until lately, for every one of them that we have seen are from personal sources, except what has appeared in this State in two papers. We did not publish the notices of the other day, and they are not palatable at all.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]
Heartless Murder.
OWENSBORO, January 4, 1852.

Measles. Editors:—A most melancholy affair occurred last evening, about 7 o'clock, in our place, between Mr. Hanson D. Wall and Jacob Woodruff, the former late of Taylorsville, and the latter recently from Cincinnati.

It seems that Woodruff was indebted to Wall a small sum of money for work done. Woodruff had been asked for the money several times, and as often put Wall off with excuses.

Last evening Wall again asked for the money, and Woodruff gave some excuse for not having it. Wall said he would rather present the sum to Woodruff than to be obliged to dun him so often for the amount. At this Woodruff grew angry, and replied that he was good for his debts, and wanted Wall to take to the door, which Wall refused to do. A scuffle ensued, which resulted in a mortal wound in the left side of Wall, near his backbone. He is still alive this morning, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is a civil and respectable young man. Woodruff keeps a kind of coffee-house in this place, where the difficulty occurred.

Woodruff was at once arrested by Josiah Verch and Marshal Norris and lodged in jail. He will be tried before Judge O'Brian tomorrow.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.—We observe, says the Baltimore Sun of a late date, a movement on the part of the Bank of British North America, of London, and also of several other English banks and private bankers, to establish a system of Exchanges for the accommodation of travelers and emigrants to this country. The system is a new one, and will be a great convenience to the class for whose benefit it is intended. The plan is to issue drafts in large and small sums, payable in New York or Philadelphia in American currency, and negotiable in any part of the United States, on application to the different American Banks or Bankers selected to act as agents; and whose names will be furnished to the purchasers at the time of purchase. The Utster Banking Company, of Belfast, and the Royal Bank Company, have made similar arrangements with their agents, Andrew J. Catherwood, Esq., in Philadelphia, and Messrs. Bird & Gillien, New York.

In this connection the Philadelphia American remarks, that the anomalous and unsatisfactory method which now prevails, of quoting the rates of Sterling, French and Dutch Exchanges, is entirely incomprehensible to the uninitiated, and even to those conversant with such matters, it is inconvenient. It would be much simpler and more easily understood, if the actual premium or discount were quoted. (In the same way as we quote exchange on New York, New Orleans, &c.) after equalizing the standard valuation of domestic and foreign coin. According to the mint valuation of the United States.

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Standing is now when it is quoted at 94.00. Five francs are par when they are quoted at 40 cents. The English mint valuation of the pound sterling is \$4 44, 4 10 and 9 10-100 per cent. premium added thereto, brings it up to the American mint value of the sovereign, which is the pound sterling of England.

A Victoria sovereign, new and unworn will coin at our mint \$4 54 5-10, which is equivalent to the English mint valuation of 4 44 10-100, with 9 10-100 premium added thereto; and therefore, when exchange is exactly 9 10-100 premium, it is actually par, and may be so quoted.

For France a different rule is observable, as the silver five-franc piece is taken as the starting point, and so many centimes, or hundredths, are added, more or less, according to the state of Exchanges, so as to equal the dollar. For instance, assuming that five francs and 35-100ths of a franc equal our dollar in value, at our mint, then it follows that that becomes the par for exchange; and when a less number of centimes are given, exchange is above par, and when a greater number, it is at a discount.

LOBBY.
P. S. Since writing the above, the vote has been taken and the bill lost by a vote, L.

KOSUTH AND COL. WEBB.—The editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, Col. Webb, and Kosuth are at daggers' point. Col. Webb has addressed "Governor Kosuth," to know whether he intended to refer to the Courier in the New York press banquet, but which got into one of the papers. The answer was by Pulsley, as follows:

"The copy sent to your office was the same as which was sent to all the other papers. The Governor answers for what he has said, but gives no explanation about what he has not said."

This is equivalent to telling the Colonel he does not intend to be catbashed about the matter, but the pugnacious Colonel does not seem to let the great Mayor off so lightly, and follows the matter up with a note from Mr. Spaulding, who delivered Webb's note to Kosuth, in which he said, "The copy sent to your office was the same as which was sent to all the other papers. The Governor answers for what he has said, but gives no explanation about what he has not said."

A Sudden Death.—Remarkable Occurrence.—In a letter to us from Mr. John Dix, in Somerset, Mass., he says:—"On the 25th of November, a female of 10 years old died suddenly in my school. She asked permission to retire a few minutes before 10 A. M.—After having recited her lessons, as usual, and after walking a few paces from the door, she fainted. On being immediately taken up, and laid softly down in the school house, she expired. What is most remarkable, when she awoke that morning, she told her mother that she had been walking to the school, and died, and was carried to her aunt's, which actually and literally came to pass the same day."

[Reported for the Louisville Democrat.]
POLICE COURT.
HON. JOHN JOYCE, JUDGE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1852.

Joseph Hill, John Cohn, Martin Roan, Wm. Evans, and John Pomeroy, were up for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Bail required of each in the sum of \$400 for one year.

Thos. Delany and Wm. Woolston, charged with vagrancy. Delany was held to bail in \$100 for one month, and Woolston was discharged on promise.

Porter Hunt and Jas. Magill, charged with stealing a rat at Lawrenceburg, Ind. They were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. John Mauler vs. Charles Appel, p. w. Dismissed.

Same by Mary Jucker vs. Ignatz Kraft; heard, and opinion suspended.

Theodore Warnick was brought in from the work-house and his own recognizance taken in \$200 for one year.

DOCKET CASES.—Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Ewing. Verdict guilty. Fined \$25.

A number of cases were continued.

LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.
[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]
FRANKFORT, Jan. 6, 1852.

The exciting topic for several days has been the Congressional apportionment bill. On Saturday, Mr. Bates addressed the House at length, in favor of the substitute offered by Dr. Burnitt, (which retains the present districts,) and against the original bill. He took the original bill up district by district, and pointed out clearly and forcibly its want of conformity to the spirit of the Constitution. He said it was most apparent from the very face of the bill that the principal object in its organization was to secure whig representatives in Congress even at the expense of right and justice.

Look, he said, at the change made in the ninth district, (now represented by John C. Mason, a democrat), Morgan and Breatheth, two democratic counties are taken from that district and added to the 6th when their democratic vote is sunk and lost under its overwhelming whig majority, and Bracken and Mason, two large whig counties, added to the 9th, making a difference in that district in favor of the whigs of eleven hundred votes, and why this change in the organization of this district? No change in the popular vote since the last apportionment demanded it. There are two motions for the change, and to sink and destroy the democratic vote of Morgan and Breatheth in the 6th district, and to increase the whig vote of the 9th with Mason and Bracken, and the other to throw Mason and Stanton the two Democratic Representatives in Congress into the same district and to legislate one or both of them out of Congress.

The same motive, he said it was apparent, governed in the formation of the Ashland district. Owen was stricken from this district and Nicholas and Anderson added. Owen gives a democratic majority of about 750 or 800, and Nicholas and Anderson united about 250 or 300 the difference thus made in the district in favor of the whigs being about John Breckenridge's majority over Combs. For this change there could be no other motive than to legislate John Breckenridge out of Congress.

The last district is much too large but no arrangement of the counties in that section of the State could make it a whig district and it is left untouched. The second district, as it now stands, is too small but its political character is deemed doubtful and it is changed, Hopkins or Union taken from the 1st, and added to the 2d would have made each nearly conform to the ratio and would have made each a convenient and compact district, but this might have sent a democratic representative from each to Congress which would not, by any means, have suited the views of the framers of this bill.

Thus Mr. Bates pursued the bill. He said that the word Gerrymander was too mild a term to apply to such a bill, it was a bill of iniquity, a bill of abomination, a bill full of injustice and frauds, the proper title of which would be "a bill to rescue the whig party a full representation in Congress," but if any such bill were to pass this Legislature he would as soon see as any other. He believed the framers of this bill had calculated without their host, they had not taken into account the sterling honesty of the yeomanry in the whig ranks. Politicians might sneer at such frauds, but the people, the bone and sinew of the land would repudiate it. He said he had already witnessed, this winter, in this hall the death thrust of the whig party. He had seen the best and tallest in their ranks slaughtered without mercy, and without favor, and without a cause. And he believed that the passage of such a bill perpetrating so deep a fraud upon the people of this State would enable him to be at the funeral of the great whig party.

I cannot pretend to give the speech of Bates, this is but a meagre sketch given from recollection. He is an able man, clear and sound in his views, forcible and eloquent in his language. I would that his speech as delivered could be published. Last night the bill was ordered to its third reading to-day at 10 o'clock. Whether it will become the law of the land or not is doubtful. Upon this subject as upon all others this winter, the democratic members have done their duty, and their whole duty. They have proved by their course upon all questions, during the session that they are actuated by principle and that a strong desire to promote the best interest of their country and their cause.

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[For the Louisville Democrat.]
NICHOLASVILLE, Nov. 19, 1851.

Measles. Editors:—I see in the Democrat of the 22nd ult., that you have hoisted the flag for Stephen A. Douglass and Robt. M. T. Hunter, to stand until next November—unless they are superceded by others. Messrs. Editors it is not my purpose to disparage either of the names nor the claims of these gentlemen whose names now stand at the head of your paper. Should they be chosen by the Democratic Convention I shall most assuredly give them my vote, but I am truly sorry the names of Lewis Cass and William Orlando Butler, were forgotten by you gentlemen. You say the name of Douglass is associated with all the stirring and important political movements of the last ten or fifteen years, and led the van of progress. I admit that he has, and I admit, although young as he is, that his superior intellect has won him fame which few, even elder in politics ever attained. Admitting all as I do, is not the name Cass and Butler associated with all the stirring political events of the last forty years? Most assuredly it is. You say also the name of Douglass is known on all the great questions of a National Bank, and everything else. And is not Cass's too? Yes sir, it is.

Messrs. Editors, Lewis Cass was defeated we all know; yet it was no fault of his own. Such a man cannot be put down, though defeated, will persist, though he fall, he will rise again. The people have already saw their error, and the Democracy should now alone for their surnames and over-weening confidence in his success.

Mr. Editors you know the patriotism of Cass and Butler, which has marked their long career of service, the romantic and chivalrous loftiness of their character, their frankness and superiority to all, their consistent wisdom, their unshrinking courage, and their unwavering fidelity, through good and evil report to the right, would be sufficient to justify gratitude and love of country. But added to all of this, their fellow citizens admire their wisdom, that seldom has genius covered the vigorous sagacity with the splendence of an unequalled eloquence, and made us almost forget the beautiful vigor of their intellect in its gorgeous and unrivaled brilliancy. Their lives and works will be the study of the statesman, and the pride of the patriot. Permit me in conclusion to say—

Give me the man true and bold;
Their country, their flag uphold,
Whatever force our shores assail,
Whatever war cry fills the gale,
Do not shrink from wrong from high or low
An instant answer by a blow,
Who make our flag on shores and seas
The proudest flag that floats the breeze;
Give me the Democratic creed,
Bold men in word,
And brave men in deed.

Yours, respectfully,
BRUSH CREEK.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN MADAGASCAR.
The Queen of Madagascar is bent on exterminating Christianity in her dominions, and has long mercilessly persecuted those who prefer the "new religion." In the last outbreak of this protracted persecution, four persons were burnt alive; fourteen precipitated from a high rock and crushed to death; a hundred and seventeen persons condemned to work in chains as long as they live; twenty persons cruelly flogged with rods, besides 1,843 other persons, mulcted in heavy penalties, reduced into slavery, and compelled to buy themselves back, or deprived of their wives and families. Persons of rank have been degraded, and sent as forced laborers to carry stones for twelve months together to build houses, and in an endless variety of other ways have been maddened passions of one wicked woman been permitted now for years past to plunge a large, populous, and beautiful country into misery and ruin.

CREOSOTE.—Persons cannot be too cautious how they use this dangerous liquid. The Williamsport (Maryland) Sentinel gives the following account of a recent case in that town:—"A gentleman purchased creosote of one of our druggists, and after applying a portion to the thumb, he rubbed a small quantity on the gums and cheek of one side of the face. Shortly the muscles of the face on that side commenced to contract, and refuse to close. More than a week has now elapsed, yet the disfigurement still continues. The safest plan is not to use creosote."

MACHINE SEWING ESTABLISHMENT.—It will be seen by advertisement in another column that Messrs. McFadden, Davis, & Skene have purchased the right of Singer's Patent Sewing Machine, and are now ready to supply dealers and manufacturers with the most durable work. It is needless to say that the seams are more durable and much superior to hand sewing. The clothes should at once test this superior process, and avail themselves of its advantages.

THE EXPENSES OF THE ART-UNION OF PHILADELPHIA.—The expenses of the Art-Union of Philadelphia, for the past year, have been \$2,000 more than the receipts.

GREAT BRITAIN POSSESSES ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN STEAM SHIPS, AND THIRTY-TWO IRON STEAMERS, ELEVEN OF WHICH ARE 1600 TONS OR THEREABOUTS.

AN EDITOR IN VERMONT, having received two gold dollars, in advance, in pay for his paper, says "that he allows his child to play with other children as usual."

THE INTERNATIONAL FOR JANUARY has been placed upon our table by Messrs. G. Hagan & Co., Fourth street. It is a superb number, richly embellished, among which are portraits of Kosuth, his wife and children. The original and selected matter contained in this number will give it a ready and extended sale.

THE FORT SMITH HERALD, comes to us this week in a new and full dress. From it we clip the following items of news: that orders have been received there for the removal of the head quarters of the 7th Military Department from that post to Fort Gibson, that it is regarded by our citizens on the frontier, and by the officers of the army, as an injudicious and unjust order. That the West is as fully alive, and as much excited about internal improvement, as other portions of the State, and that they are determined to have a few good roads, if not a rail road.

Nothing can be more gratifying than to observe with what unanimity and determination our citizens are moving in this matter. Every portion of the State is in a flame upon the subject.—"Little Rock Banner, Dec. 16."

DOBB'S says people would live longer, if they were not so afraid of drugs. The very means we take to "prevent catching cold," is the very means that bring about consumption. Fire-heated sleeping rooms do more towards keeping up the value of drugs and bearers, than all the wet feet that ever waded.

LATEST STREAK

REPORTED FOR THE LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT.
THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
FIRST SESSION.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1851.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Navy Department, enclosing a memorial from the seamen and petty officers of the United States squadron on the Pacific coast, asking an increase of compensation.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was also presented, and on motion of Mr. Hunter, was ordered to be printed, together with \$15,000 extra copies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.
The President will have an interview with the following gentlemen to wait upon Kosuth and introduce him to the House, Carter, Cleggman, Gentry, Stanton, of Ky., and Peaselee.

Mr. Carter from a select committee reported that they would be prepared to introduce Kosuth to the House at 1 P. M.

Mr. Houston reported bills for the payment of the expenses of the Indian Department, of Invalids and pensions, and of the Navy pensions for the year 1852; also a bill providing for the payment of the next instalment in Mexico, under the treaty, all of which were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

FROM WASHINGTON.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, M.
The Republic of this morning, announces that the President will have an interview with the Prairie Indians this afternoon, and distribute presents to them.

Governor Kosuth has accepted an invitation to be present at the interview.

The city council has passed a resolution sympathizing with Kosuth, and appointing a committee to wait upon him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.
The Clergymen of the District waited upon Kosuth to-day, and were received by him with much cordiality. The Rev. R. Gurley delivered an eloquent and exceedingly encouraging and appropriate sermon, commencing his text with the words, "I am a Christian, and I believe in the cardinal religious principle. He welcomed him to the city of the great Washington, to his monument, and at last in sight of his tomb. He urged him to speak out fearlessly and fully his thoughts to the nation, and assured him they would not be uttered in vain.

Kosuth replied in a speech of considerable length.

FROM BALTIMORE.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 6, M.
The Washington Republic and Intelligence, make the announcement that there is reason to believe that persons in New York are attempting to thwart the operation of the Government, especially with regard to the Teutonic treaty, by writing letters and making false representations. They also publish laws for the punishment of such offences.

The snow is now four inches deep, and is still falling.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, M.
The delegate election takes place tonight, in this city, and the county is largely for Buchanan.

FROM CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Jan. 6, A. M.
The river has fallen six inches. Snow fell last night to the depth of three or four inches.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.
The river has fallen nine inches. The weather is cold. Flour is unchanged.

FROM PITTSBURGH.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6, A. M.
The river is falling, with eight feet water in the channel. We have had a snow storm, and it is now getting colder.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6.
The river is falling with eight feet water in the channel. The weather is cold indicating more snow.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT.
Tuesday Evening, Jan. 6, 1852.

The weather is cloudy and cold. Several boats are engaged receiving freight, which presents a lively appearance upon the levee.

In bagging and Rope the receipts are fair. Bagging we quote at 12 1/2; and Rope, 9 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2.

Sugar in hhd's, 5 1/2; in bbl's, 6 1/2. Coffee, 25 1/2; in bbl's, 26 1/2.

Land, in bbl's, 25 1/2; in bbl's, 26 1/2. Lard, in bbl's, 25 1/2; in bbl's, 26 1/2.

Flaxseed, from wagons, 86; from stores, \$1 per bush. Molasses, by the hhd, 29 1/2; per gallon.

No change in Cotton. Flour, \$3 30 1/2 per 50 lbs. Corn, 25 1/2 per bush. Cheese, dull, and but few sales at 6 1/2.

Sales of 162 bbls Raw Whisky from the levee at 1 1/2; Rectified, from stores, 1 1/2.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.
Tuesday, Jan. 6.

Today's WARMERS.—The sales today comprised 12 new numbers and 2 reviews, as follows: Numbers—\$2 40, 2 35, 2 30, 2 25, 2 20, 2 15, 2 10, 2 5, 2 0, 2 5, 2 10, 2 15, 2 20, 2 25, 2 30, 2 35, 2 40.

PICKETT WARMERS.—The sales today amounted to 14 bids, at the following prices: \$2 10, 1 65, 2 5, 3 30, 4 00, 2 00, 2 45, 2 70, 3 35, 3 90, 3 00, 2 50, 2 55, 2 58.

AN ORDINANCE
FIXING THE SALARY

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